

NUS Assignment by Syed Salman Rabbani | Week 2

Customer Segmentation using K-Means Clustering

Import Libraries

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
from sklearn.metrics import silhouette_score
from sklearn.metrics import silhouette_samples
```

Loading File

```
df = pd.read_csv('customer_data.csv')
df.head()
df.info()
df.describe()
```

```
→ <class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 200 entries, 0 to 199
Data columns (total 6 columns):
 #   Column           Non-Null Count  Dtype  
--- 
 0   CustomerID      200 non-null    int64  
 1   Age              200 non-null    int64  
 2   Annual Income (k$) 200 non-null    int64  
 3   Spending Score (1-100) 200 non-null    float64 
 4   Purchase Frequency 200 non-null    float64 
 5   Avg Purchase Value 200 non-null    float64 
dtypes: float64(3), int64(3)
memory usage: 9.5 KB
```

	CustomerID	Age	Annual Income (k\$)	Spending Score (1-100)	Purchase Frequency	Avg Purchase Value	grid icon
count	200.000000	200.000000	200.000000	200.000000	200.000000	200.000000	info icon
mean	100.500000	43.425000	67.145000	50.869302	5.335500	43.092021	
std	57.879185	14.94191	31.249587	22.563855	2.687808	29.326249	
min	1.000000	18.000000	15.000000	1.000000	0.600000	10.000000	
25%	50.750000	31.000000	41.000000	32.366332	3.000000	17.651673	
50%	100.500000	43.500000	66.500000	52.352457	5.450000	36.086311	
75%	150.250000	56.000000	95.250000	67.224241	7.600000	59.641832	
max	200.000000	69.000000	119.000000	100.000000	10.000000	137.621150	

EDA

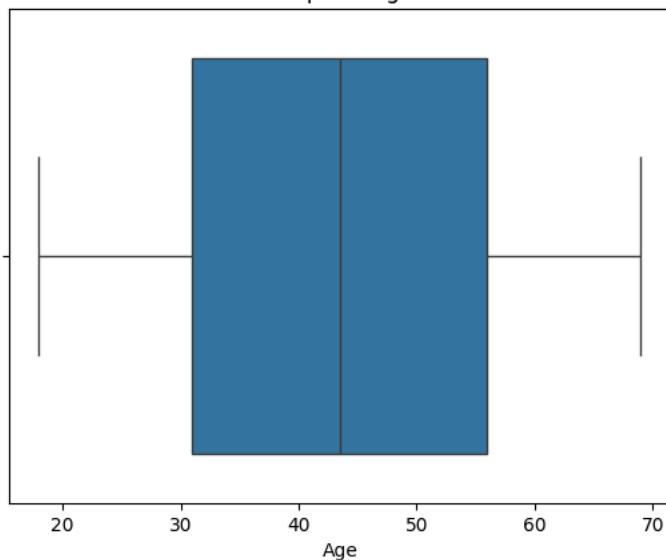
```
# Check for missing values
print(df.isnull().sum())

# Boxplots for outliers
features = ['Age', 'Annual Income (k$)', 'Spending Score (1-100)',
            'Purchase Frequency', 'Avg Purchase Value']

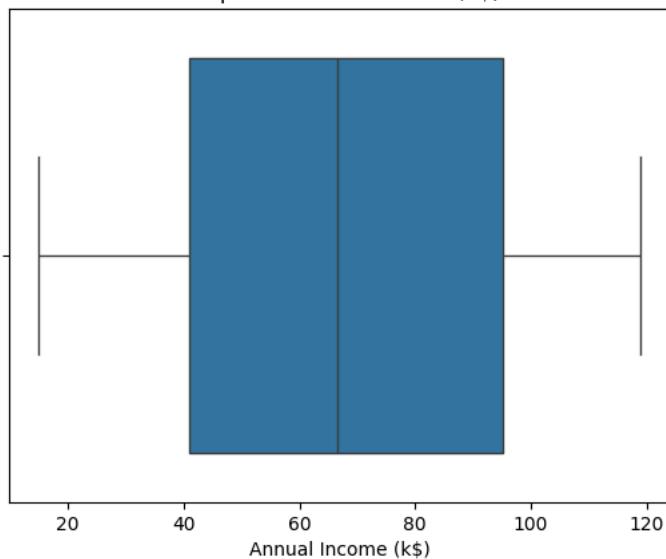
for feature in features:
    sns.boxplot(x=df[feature])
    plt.title(f'Boxplot - {feature}')
    plt.show()
```

```
customerID      0  
Age             0  
Annual Income (k$) 0  
Spending Score (1-100) 0  
Purchase Frequency 0  
Avg Purchase Value 0  
dtype: int64
```

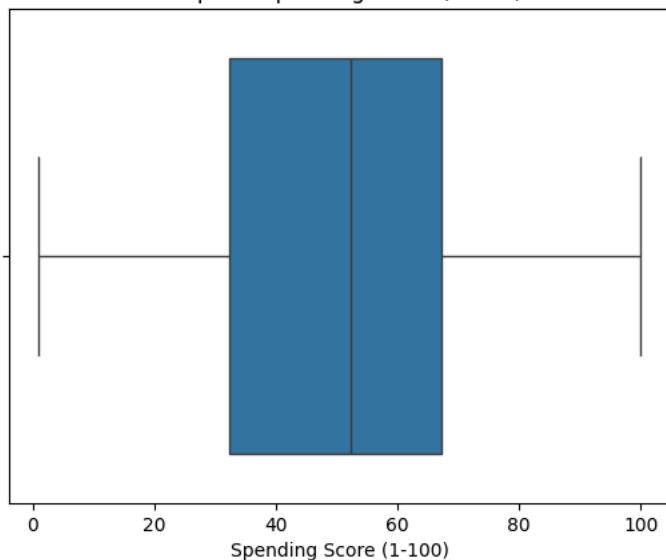
Boxplot - Age



Boxplot - Annual Income (k\$)

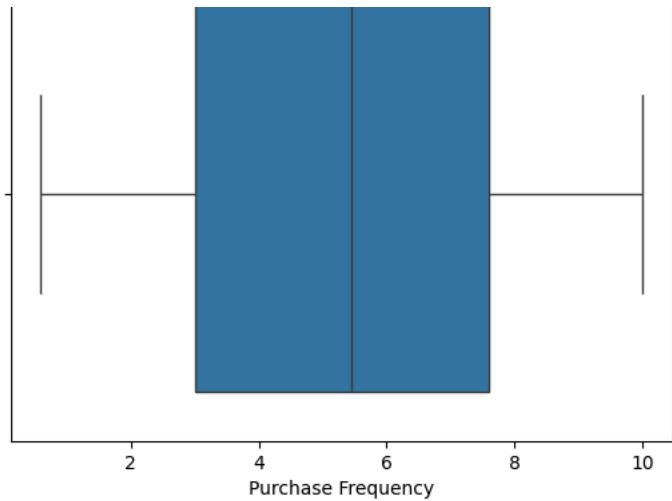


Boxplot - Spending Score (1-100)

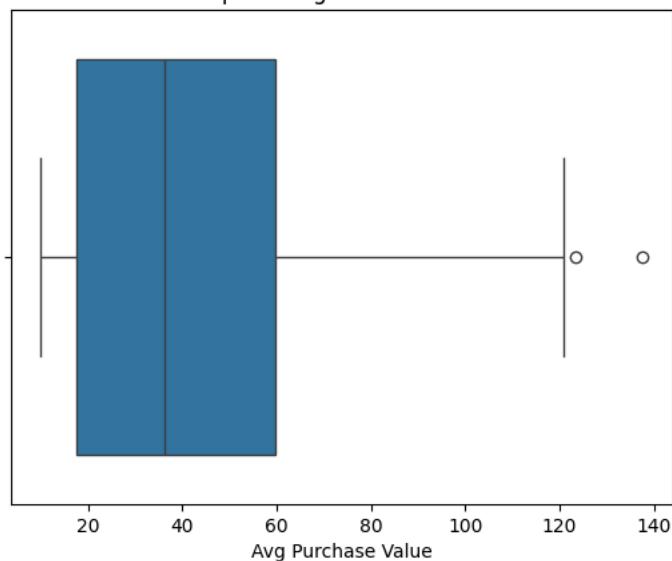


Boxplot - Purchase Frequency





Boxplot - Avg Purchase Value



Visualization

```
# Scatter plots
sns.scatterplot(x='Annual Income (k$)', y='Spending Score (1-100)', data=df)
plt.title('Income vs Spending Score')
plt.show()

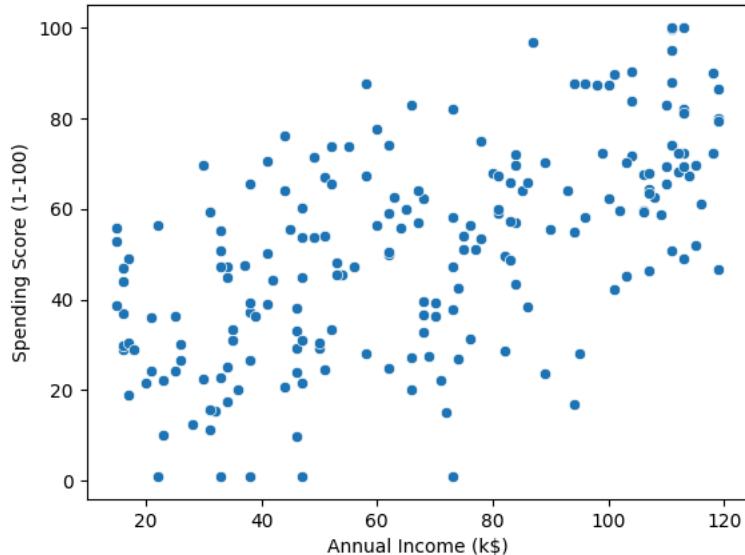
sns.scatterplot(x='Purchase Frequency', y='Avg Purchase Value', data=df)
plt.title('Frequency vs Purchase Value')
plt.show()

# Distribution plots
df[features].hist(bins=20, figsize=(12, 10))
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

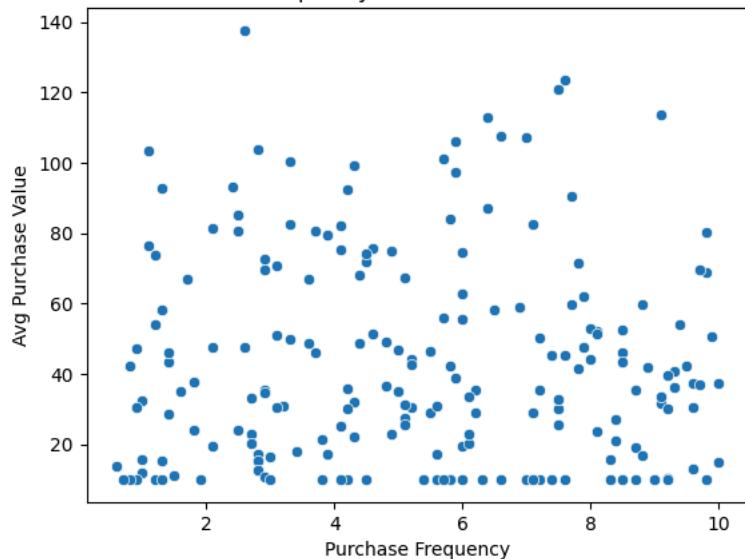
# Correlation heatmap
plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))
sns.heatmap(df[features].corr(), annot=True, cmap='coolwarm')
plt.title("Feature Correlation Heatmap")
plt.show()
```



Income vs Spending Score

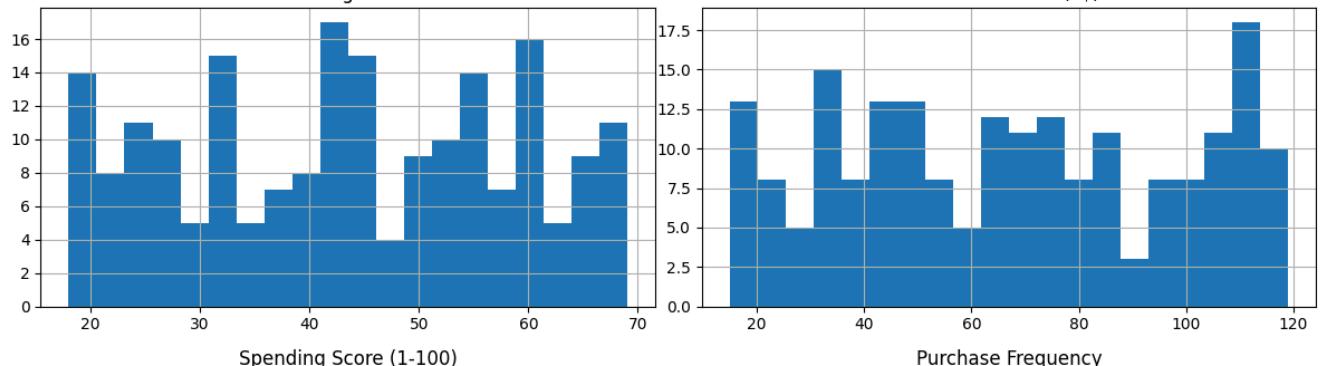


Frequency vs Purchase Value



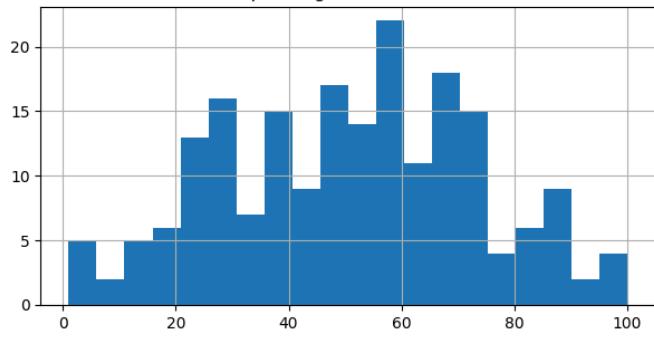
Age

Annual Income (k\$)



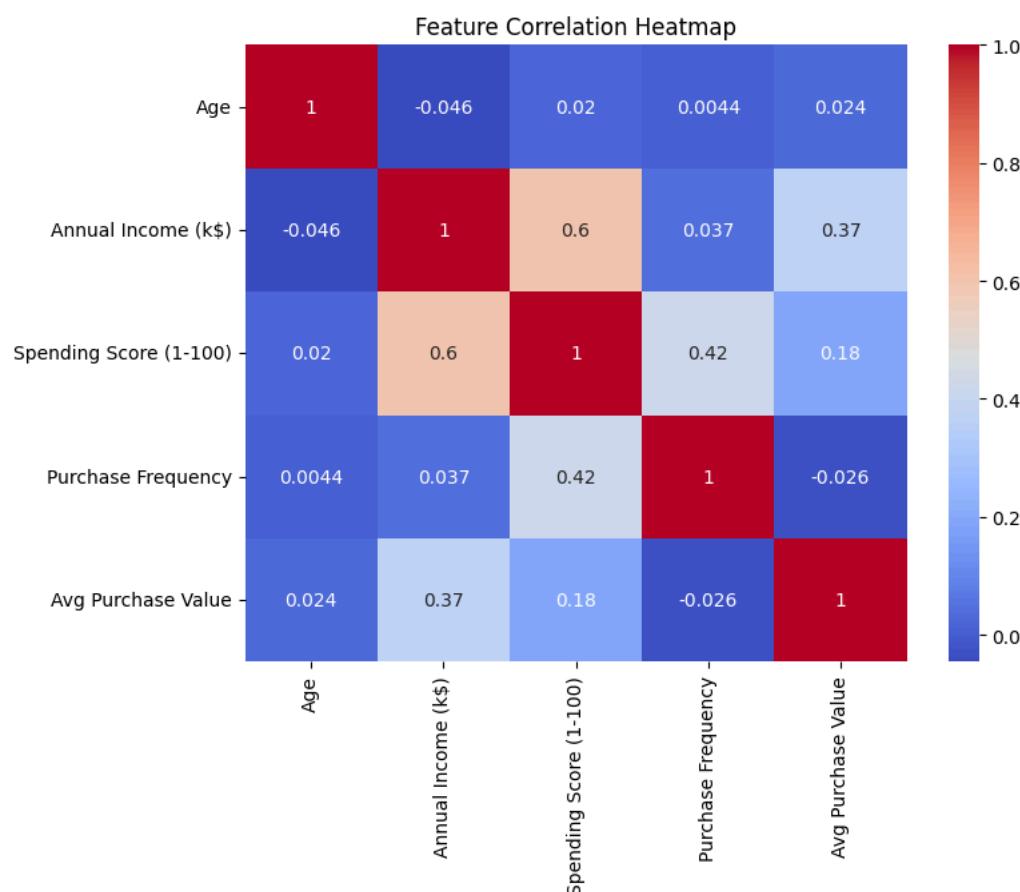
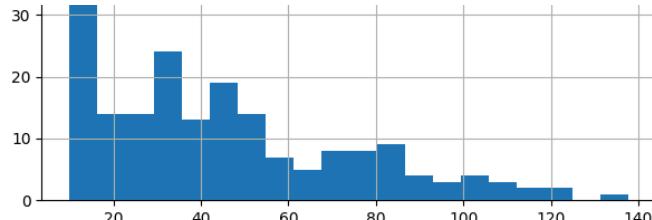
Spending Score (1-100)

Purchase Frequency



Avg Purchase Value





Data Preprocessing

```
scaler = StandardScaler()
X_scaled = scaler.fit_transform(df[features])
```

To Find Optimal Number of Clusters

```
inertia = []
silhouette_scores = []
K_range = range(2, 11)

for k in K_range:
    kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=k, random_state=42)
    kmeans.fit(X_scaled)
    inertia.append(kmeans.inertia_)
    silhouette_scores.append(silhouette_score(X_scaled, kmeans.labels_))

plt.plot(K_range, inertia, marker='o')
plt.title('Elbow Method')
plt.xlabel('k')
plt.ylabel('Inertia')
plt.show()

plt.plot(K_range, silhouette_scores, marker='o')
plt.title('Silhouette Scores')
plt.xlabel('k')
plt.ylabel('Score')
plt.show()
```